

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS -  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y      B U L L E T I N

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For Period .

11 - 17 April

1949

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
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## SECTION I

## GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

21 - 26 March

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Mar. 23	Kai-hatsu No. 260	Re: Field examination of accounting	Governors, Kagoshima and five other prefectures.	Chief, Accounts Section.
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Mar. 23	Ei-hatsu No. 311	Re: Rewarding the deserving persons in cleaning up of cities in sewerage connecting with that.	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Mar. 24	Ei-hatsu No. 313	Re: Allocation of the tents sold by the U.S. Forces.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Mar. 24	Ei-hatsu No. 317	Re: Execution of the first re-education in pharmaceutical course in the fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	"
Mar. 24	Ei-hatsu No. 321	Re: Sending of written appointments of members of the Hot Spring Investigation Committee of Miyagi Prefecture.	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
Mar. 24	Ei-hatsu No. 322	Re: Sending of written appointments of members of the Hot Spring Investigation Committee of Shimane Prefecture.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Mar. 22	I-hatsu No. 280	Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.	All prefectural governors	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Mar. 22	I-hatsu No. 303	Re: Conduct of medical treatment administered by Japan Kannon-kyo Order.	"	"
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Mar. 22	Yo-hatsu No. 260	Re: Execution of investigation and study on parasites in Shikoku District,	Governors, Kagawa and three other prefectures.	Director, Disease Prevention Bur.



Mar. 22	Yo-hatsu No. 261	Re: Report under Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau
Mar. 22	Yo-hatsu No. 273	Re: Signs of health centers and village offices.	Governor, Hokkaido	"
Mar. 22	Yo-hatsu No. 274	Re: Restoration of condolencesolatia expended in cash.	Governors, Kyoto and Shimane Prefectures.	"

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Mar. 22	Yaku-shu No. 189	Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	All Prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
Mar. 22	Yaku-hatsu No. 510	Re: Coal in production of medical articles for the first quarter in the fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Mar. 22	Yaku-hatsu No. 512	Re: Dealing with application for designation stated in the regulations on manufacturing and control of biological preparations.	"	"
Mar. 23	Yaku-hatsu No. 514	Re: Examination of hexylresorcinol and its preparations.	"	"
Mar. 23	Yaku-hatsu No. 516	Re: Organization reform of Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.	"	"
Mar. 23	Yaku-hatsu No. 524	Re: Investigation into demands of important medical articles.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Mar. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 470	Re: Inquiries on the Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association Law.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Mar. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 480	Re: Consultation on licensing the protective institutions under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Iomori Pref.	"
Mar. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 481	Re: Solatia to those who have met with an accident by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
Mar. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 483	Re: Consultation on licensing the protective institutions under the provision of Article 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
Mar. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 484	Re: Change of the plan on establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"



Mar. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 486	Re: Transfer of title of relief commodity from LARA.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Mar. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 489	Re: Establishment of the milk stations.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
Mar. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 491	Re: Allocation of relief commodity (shoes) from LARA	Governor, Iwate Pref.	"
Mar. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 502	Re: Disposition of articles donated for the relief of disaster-damages.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
Mar. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 506	Re: Allocation of specified relief commodity from LARA	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Mar. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 509	Re: Change of allotment of raw piece-goods as one of relief commodities from LARA	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
Mar. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 510	Re: Filing the report on conditions of protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
Mar. 25	Sha-hatsu No. 513	Re: Change of the plan on protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-1949.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Mar. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 519	Re: Relief of livings of the needy German nationals.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
Mar. 23	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 74	Re: Allotment of bicycles for the social work agencies.	All prefectural governors.	"
Mar. 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 75	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Mar. 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 76	Re: Payment in instalments for blankets for winter for the persons requiring relief.	"	"
Mar. 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 77	Re: Accounting of budget of national grant-in-aid for the expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
Mar. 24	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 78	Re: The summary-sheet on the second nation-wide simultaneous investigation into conditions of protection of the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Mar. 26	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 79	Re: Investigation into both the institutions and the organizations for protection of the handicapped.	"	"



Children's Bureau

Mar. 22	Ji-hatsu No. 257	Re: Allotment of budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on institutions (day-nurseries and mothers' homes) for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Director, Gifu and Children's six other Bureau; prefectures. Chief, Accounts Sec.
Mar. 22	Ji-hatsu No. 258	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on initial equipments of the day-nurseries restored from damages by the earthquake for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, " Fukui Pref.
Mar. 22	Ji-hatsu No. 259	Re: Allocation of the special nutrition horumin for the children in the child welfare agencies.	Governors, Director, Mie and Children's eight Bureau other prefectures.
Mar. 22	Ji-hatsu No. 262	Re: Investigation into both the foster parents and the children delegated to them.	All " prefectural governors.
Mar. 23	Ji-hatsu No. 264	Re: Distribution of Alpha-powder for infants.	Governors, " Aichi and Kyoto Prefs.
Mar. 24	Ji-hatsu No. 268	Re: Demand for budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses to be expended for measures under the Child Welfare Law for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, " Aomori Pref.
Mar. 25	Ji-hatsu No. 274	Re: Allotment of materials for construction for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	All " prefectural governors.
Mar. 24	Ji-hatsu No. 276	Re: Consultation on change of the plan on expenses on establishment of the day-nurseries and expenses on initial equipments pursuant to it for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, " Hyogo Pref.
Mar. 25	Ji-hatsu No. 279	Re: Allotment of the tents sold by the U. S. Forces.	Governor, " Gifu Pref.
Mar. 25	Ji-hatsu No. 281	Re: Use of a certificate on reducing fare for a student and procedure for purchasing a season-ticket on a training institution for day-nursery teachers.	Directors, " Civil Welfare Departments, Tokyo and six other prefs.
Mar. 25	Ji-hatsu No. 283	Re: Use of the motion picture for children.	All " prefectural governors.
Mar. 26	Sha-ji No. 27	Re: Notice on the national convention on child welfare work.	Governor, " Kanagawa Pref.



## Repatriation Relief Agency

Mar. 22	Engo No. 309	Re: Thorough-going spread about the communications from the repatriates' remained families.	All prefectural governors	Director Repatriation Relief Bureau
Mar. 22	Engo No. 313	Re: Permission on extension of the valid period of time for repatriation of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Mar. 22	En-shi No. 314	Re: Supplement of national grant-in-aid for expenses on emergency relief and on protection work necessary for intake of the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Hokkaido and two other prefs.	"
Mar. 24	En-shi No. 317	Re: Sending back the written application for permission of establishment of the Reishi Association, Inc.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Mar. 24	Engo No. 316	Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governors, Tokyo Metropolis and eight other prefs.	"
Mar. 26	Engo No. 332	Re: Korean nationals whose repatriation has specially been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Mar. 25	En-butsu No. 327	Re: Extra-ordinary distribution of emergency clothings for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors of all prefectures (except Kagawa and Nagano Prefs.)	"

## SECTION II

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Tuberculosis Control - Case Supervision

An increase in the tuberculosis death rate from 161.6 per 10,000 per annum for the month of January 1948 to 163.9 for January 1949 has occurred in Japan. In addition to the increase in death rates, the case rate for the first three months (January - March) of this year was 30% higher than that for the same period in 1948. Since the ratio of reported cases to deaths appears to have remained between 2.6 and 2.7 for the past two years, the greatly increased case rate implies a corresponding increase in death rates in the near future.

In order to cope more adequately with any increases in either case rates or death rates which may occur, Military Government Health Officers are urged to intensify efforts to promote case supervision. Proper supervision of cases requires that case records be maintained at health centers with regular entries on treatment,



clinic visits, and home visits by public health nurses. Public health workers have suggested that for reasonable control of tuberculosis at least fifty home visits should be made annually by public health nurses for each tuberculosis death. Because so few patients with tuberculosis are hospitalized in Japan, the place of home visits in the control of tuberculosis becomes even more important. A review should be made of community tuberculosis deaths and of the number of home visits to tuberculosis patients so that sufficient home visits are made to be effective. This may require readjustment of clinic assignments of nurses so as to permit more time for field work.

### Sanitation

Directions for the insect and rodent control program for 1949 have been sent to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare. They are contained in Koseisho-Hatsu Ei-35 of April 9th from the Vice Minister to Prefectural Governors, (Incl. No. 1), and Eihatsu #381 of 9 April 1949 from the Chief of the Public Sanitation Bureau to Prefectural Governors (Incl. No. 2).

## SECTION III

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Japan Veterinary Scientific Society

On 10-11 April, approximately 200 veterinarians attended the annual session of the Japan Veterinary Scientific Society. The number of papers (108) presented was so great that there was neither adequate time for presentation nor discussion. In the future, the session will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the J.V.M.A. and the program divided into sections of related subjects.

#### Milk Sanitation Program

The Ministry of Welfare is notifying all prefectural authorities of the release of extra cattle feed on a link system in return for increased milk, primarily intended for the school lunch program. Bottled milk plants in six major cities must score at least 80% in order to retain approval for feed allotments and any condensed milk or milk powder processing plant returning low quality products can be deleted from the program.

#### Equine Encephalo-myelitis Control Program.

Veterinarians of both the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are being notified to cooperate closely in the supervision of the current DDT spraying program. The program provides for treating with 5% DDT solution, all horse barns, cattle stables and pig pens. Public Health Veterinarians are particularly charged with the responsibility for the cattle stables. (Dairy and work cattle). Stables in low lying country and in areas of dense human population should receive priority. Intense support of this program will be necessary if the goal for completion by June 1st is to be achieved.

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 9 - 16 April 1949.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Kagawa	Swine-cholera	14
Fukuoka	Swine-cholera	1
Gumma	Positive E.E.E.	1
Miyazaki	Suspicious E.E.E.	1
Tokyo	Swine-cholera	25



## SECTION IV

## SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The two month average production of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies reported for January and February exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 35 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for the subject period:

Commodity

January-February average  
(1948 Monthly Averages - 1.00)

Laboratory Animals	1.02
Penicillin	1.88
Biologics	No Production
Hexylresorcinol (crystal)	1.93
Textile Sanitary Materials	1.34
Rubber Sanitary Goods	1.04
X-ray & Electrotherapy Equipment	1.29
X-ray film	1.24
X-ray tubes	1.13
Rodenticides	1.21
DDT 100%	2.43
DDT Dust 10%	1.09
Dental Instruments	.99
Glassware	.94
DDT Dusters and Sprayers	.64
Hexylresorcinol Capsules	.55

Inclosure No. 3 furnishes detailed production tables of the medical, dental, sanitary materials and equipment for January and February together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison.

Quarterly Allocation Controlled Medicines

Reference is made to section IV of Weekly Bulletin No. 118 for the period 27 March to 2 April which discusses the allocation of controlled medicines for the period April, May and June. Three controlled items as listed below have been allocated for distribution during the quarter April - June in addition to the items in reference Weekly Bulletin. All prefectural governors were notified of the quantities allocated by Ministry of Welfare letter, Yaku-Hatsu No. 636 dated 15 April. The racemic (synthetic) ephedrine HCl listed below is allocated in addition to the natural alkaloidal salt as included in reference Weekly Bulletin.

Additional Items Allocated for April, May, June  
(Unit: gm)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Soybean Oil</u>	<u>Powdered Extract of Nux Vomica</u>	<u>Racemic Ephedrine HCl</u>
Hokkaido	21,000	66,000	34,000
Aomori	7,000	18,000	10,500
Iwate	8,000	20,000	11,700
Miyagi	10,000	27,000	15,300
Akita	7,000	19,000	11,100
Yamagata	7,000	20,000	11,300
Fukushima	11,000	32,000	17,100
Ibaraki	12,000	34,000	19,700
Tochigi	9,000	24,000	14,600
Gumma	9,000	25,000	13,600
Saitama	11,000	32,000	18,100
Chiba	13,000	37,000	21,300
Tokyo	43,000	131,000	69,200



Additional Items Allocated for April, May, June - (Cont'd).

(Unit: gm)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Soybean Oil</u>	<u>Powdered Extract of Nux Vomica</u>	<u>Racemic Ephedrine HCl</u>
Kanagawa	15,000	44,000	24,600
Niigata	15,000	40,000	23,800
Yamanashi	4,000	12,000	7,200
Nagano	12,000	33,000	19,200
Shizuoka	13,000	38,000	21,500
Toyama	6,000	16,000	9,300
Ishikawa	7,000	18,000	10,500
Fukui	4,000	11,000	7,100
Gifu	9,000	26,000	13,600
Aichi	18,000	65,000	29,700
Mie	9,000	26,000	13,900
Shiga	5,000	13,000	7,700
Kyoto	14,000	38,000	21,700
Osaka	20,000	88,000	29,400
Hyogo	19,000	62,000	33,700
Nara	5,000	16,000	7,600
Wakayama	6,000	16,000	9,700
Tottori	4,000	8,000	5,700
Shimane	6,000	14,000	9,100
Okayama	11,000	31,000	17,400
Hiroshima	13,000	40,000	22,400
Yamaguchi	9,000	30,000	16,500
Tokushima	5,000	14,000	7,700
Kagawa	5,000	14,000	8,500
Ehime	9,000	25,000	15,600
Kochi	5,000	14,000	8,400
Fukuoka	23,000	78,000	39,300
Saga	6,000	18,000	9,800
Nagasaki	8,000	28,000	14,300
Kumamoto	13,000	33,000	19,600
Oita	8,000	22,000	13,200
Miyazaki	6,000	15,000	9,100
Kagoshima	13,000	33,000	19,700
 TOTAL	 488,000	 1,448,000	 799,000

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - February

The February report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	91,414
Arrests - Registered persons	23
Unregistered persons	78
Convictions - Registered persons	18
Unregistered persons	39
Thefts of Narcotics (including one hospital)	21
Losses by fire (wholesaler)	1

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 1,000 to ¥ 10,000 fine and from three to eight months penal servitude with one suspended sentence of two years. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥ 500 to ¥ 30,000 fine and from four months to one year six months penal servitude with six suspended sentences varying from three to four years duration. Four registrants received administrative disposition (suspension of license) and 14 registrants were admonished for minor violations.



The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,601
Investigations originated	233
Investigations concluded	171
Investigations not concluded	300

Eighty-one grams of heroin and 79 grams of morphine in addition to various other narcotics were seized as evidence during the month.

## SECTION VI

### WELFARE DIVISION

#### Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc., (CARE)

The following report covers "CARE Operations in Japan" for the period ending 31 March 1949:

##### a. Food

Total packages received		19,989
Packages damaged		
(Includes 1,881 sub-standard)	2,813	
Packages delivered	13,917	16,730
Total packages on hand		3,259

##### b. Woolen

Total packages received		8,016
Packages damaged	100	
Packages delivered	4,543	4,643
Total packages on hand		3,373

##### c. Blanket

Total packages received		1,644
Packages damaged	10	
Packages delivered	1,064	1,074
Total packages on hand		570

##### d. Knitting

Total packages received		1,008
Packages damaged	5	
Packages delivered	944	949
Total packages on hand		59

#### icensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (IARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to IARA, numbers 149 through 152, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 89.64 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- 149th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Buchanan on 29 March and contained 8.64 tons (food).
- 150th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. China Victory on 2 April and contained 13.75 tons (food).



- c. 151st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Chastine Maersk on 6 April and contained 12.75 tons (clothing, 10.69 tons - miscellaneous, 2.06 tons).
- d. 152nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Harding on 8 April and contained 54.5 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,026.86 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	6,009.96
Clothing (Including bedding and shoes)	1,596.08
Medical supplies	85.72
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, findings, etc.)	127.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,026.86</b>

#### Public Assistance Report - February

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of February 1949. Figures for January 1949 and for February 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison.

	<u>Feb. 1949</u>	<u>Jan. 1949</u>	<u>Feb. 1948</u>
Persons Institutional	138,575	139,160	135,684
Persons Non-institutional	<u>1,577,157</u>	<u>1,625,950</u>	<u>2,020,410</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,715,732</b>	<b>1,765,110</b>	<b>2,156,094</b>
Assistance - Cash*	650,124,954	631,140,911	376,219,148
Assistance - Kind	<u>25,673,430</u>	<u>14,836,592</u>	<u>51,971,621</u>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>¥675,798,384</b>	<b>¥645,977,503</b>	<b>¥428,190,769</b>

\*Before deductions for repayment.

#### Prefecture Public Assistance Report - February

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>Relief Expenses</u>	
			<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	13,356	53,597	2,251,149	29,553,980
Aomori	1,646	25,799	30,000	11,376,976
Iwate	1,043	35,039	9,890	13,325,878
Miyagi	1,562	41,595	55,000	12,756,760
Akita	884	38,792	226,498	19,277,375
Yamagata	993	24,112	18,383	9,165,252
Fukushima	753	48,020	127,936	17,163,068
Itsuraki	1,002	34,177	-	8,141,807
Tochigi	917	21,367	805,599	7,723,860
Gumma	4,426	34,446	20,266	11,974,049
Saitama	1,392	40,508	238,350	14,793,575
Chiba	2,684	33,552	628,461	11,460,129
Tokyo	18,008	101,810	3,486,879	61,736,437
Kanagawa	5,033	38,978	-	19,413,323



<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Niigata	9,903	53,309	114,956	19,267,841
Toyama	1,263	26,519	-	10,728,930
Ishikawa	1,272	23,067	2,727	8,510,062
Fukui	533	18,437	-	7,127,644
Yamanashi	493	19,669	4,383,866	6,256,527
Nagano	3,042	41,455	274,636	16,224,402
Gifu	1,169	28,073	173,617	10,337,301
Shizuoka	5,079	42,793	2,816,415	16,246,815
Aichi	7,366	55,519	296,444	21,619,964
Mie	1,222	34,850	-	13,281,082
Shiga	537	23,771	-	6,727,309
Kyoto	3,440	43,072	5,369,428	17,212,082
Osaka	9,007	51,226	342,780	30,179,096
Hyogo	5,505	67,952	918,514	28,294,568
Nara	684	16,829	-	8,796,716
Wakayama	301	24,937	68,703	9,241,883
Tottori	1,239	16,173	1,237,784	6,539,310
Shimane	707	22,799	-	9,088,536
Okayama	4,278	39,782	27,658	20,593,960
Hiroshima	3,073	39,717	5,455	17,037,399
Yamaguchi	9,286	28,598	2,790	14,586,280
Tokushima	2,471	25,735	-	9,822,013
Kagawa	1,403	21,659	971,882	6,764,189
Ehime	923	31,788	104,294	11,910,550
Kochi	652	20,279	1,255	8,707,618
Fukuoka	1,989	20,584	495,630	6,457,338
Saga	1,842	17,025	-	7,332,217
Nagasaki	1,247	31,077	12,005	12,268,288
Kumamoto	1,802	33,493	140,000	12,261,104
Oita	1,232	20,317	-	6,257,976
Miyazaki	1,036	22,800	14,180	7,380,072
Kagoshima	880	42,061	-	15,149,461
TOTALS	138,575	1,577,157	25,673,430	650,071,002

\* After deductions for repayment.

#### Help the Repatriates Campaign of Love

The Ministry of Welfare has reported that central and prefectural committees are again being organized to carry out a "Help the Repatriates Campaign of Love", for a more or less indefinite period extending from 20 April. Basis for the campaign is to overcome local and national "indifferences" between those who remained in the country and those who have returned from abroad and to give special welcome to those who will be returning this year. While the Japanese Government favors the program it is their aim that the prefectural committees be made up of non-governmental officials.

Many of the local committees raised funds for expenses during the 1948 campaign. Funds raised during the 1948 campaign were generally used to pay for propaganda (posters, loud speakers, movies) and supplemental assistance for needy repatriates.

### SECTION VII

#### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### National Health Insurance

With this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin is an Index of the National Health Insurance Law (Incl. No. 4). This Law was an enclosure to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 104, dated 20-26 December 1948.



## Benefits Paid Under Government-managed Health Insurance

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos. 95 and 102 for periods 18 - 24 October and 6 - 12 December 1948 respectively for a summary of the Health Insurance program, especially the part under government management, and for monthly benefit statistics through August 1948.

Publication of benefit data for the subsequent months was delayed by the creation of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund which began its operations in September 1948. Assumption by the Fund of the responsibility for payment of all doctor's bills received for treatment of persons insured under Health Insurance (as well as under Seamen's Insurance and most National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations) caused an initial gap in the availability of even the preliminary consolidated reports for the country as a whole. Data for the months of September through December 1948 are now presented in this issue of the Bulletin (Incl. No. 5).

A comparison of these figures with those for the earlier months of the year reveals a continuously large number of cases and steady increases in the per-case cost of the medical and particularly dental care. The reason is at least two-fold. It lies, firstly, in the greater reliance of the insured on insurance medical and dental care, partly because fewer can afford to seek private care and partly because of greater cooperation by insurance doctors and dentists owing to the increased point values for insurance medical treatment. Secondly, in addition to the above-mentioned readiness of insurance doctors to give service to insurance patients, a tendency is reported prevalent among some insurance doctors to supply other than essential treatment or, in case of possible alternative methods, that carrying the higher point value.

It is noted that the number of cases and the increases in cost are less pronounced for dependents of primary insured than for the primary insured themselves. This is due probably to the requirement of an equal sharing between insurer and insured of dependents' treatment costs acting as a brake on the utilization of available services and as an incentive to choose the less expensive treatment whenever possible.

Also an increase is noted of late in the average amounts of sickness and injury allowance. This must be regarded as being due to the general rise in wages. Further and more visible increases are to be expected in subsequent months as taxable wages have been raised from a maximum of ¥ 8,100 to ¥ 13,500 per month, effective 1 January 1949 and the rate of the combined employer and employee contribution has been upped from 3.6 to 4.4 percent of wages, also effective that date.

Finally, it is worthy of note -- although not apparent from the figures presented in the enclosure -- that a considerable increase in coverage exceeding 500,000 primary insured and an estimated 1,200,000 dependents has occurred during the last five months of 1948. Increases in the government-managed part of the program account for roughly 300,000 primary insured and 700,000 dependents. The balance is accounted for by increases in the society-managed part of the program. Total coverage under the government-managed part as of December 1948, amounted to 3,096,597 primary insured and an estimated 7,100,000 dependents. The increase in coverage was not caused by any changes in the law but must be ascribed to the growth in the number of enterprises and more effective enforcement of the coverage provisions of the law. As of December 1948, the number of establishments covered by government-managed Health Insurance totaled 118,905 compared with 106,811 in July 1948.

### SECTION VIII

#### MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PPMJG</u>	<u>DATED</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
98	4/12/49	Issuance of New licenses to Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories for the Production of any Virus, Toxin, Antitoxin, Therapeutic Serum, or	Yes	MG 8th Army



FHMJG      DATED  
98      4/12/49

SUBJECT - (Cont'd)

SURVEILLANCE      DISTRIBUTION  
Yes      MG 8th Army

Analogous Product Applicable to  
the Diagnosis, Prevention and Treat-  
ment of Diseases or Injuries of Man.

Note: Memorandum to Ministry of Welfare,  
subject as above. Command instruc-  
tions have been issued.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

6 Incls:

1. Insect and Rodent Control (Koseisho-Hatsu-Ei-35).
2. Insect and Rodent Control (Ei-hatsu No. 381).
3. Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment - Jan - Feb '49.
4. Index by Article of the National Health Insurance Law.
5. Table: Benefits Granted Under Government-managed Health Insurance.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan Week Ended 9 April 1949.



April 9, 1949

TO : PREFECTURAL GOVERNER  
FROM : VICE-MINISTER, WELFARE MINISTRY  
SUBJECT: INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

Insect and Rodent Control program, which has been carried out past three years is one of the most fundamental work in Sanitation program. For operating this work in this year, the following program for Insect and Rodent Control has been made.

According to this program, you will make your practical plan on this base.



## INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL FOR 1949

### I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of the control program is not only to prevent the spread of communicable diseases by controlling the vectors of infection, but to provide comfortable and healthy living condition for the people.

### II. GENERAL OUTLINE OF PROGRAM:

#### 1. The vectors of insect borne diseases to be controlled are:

Flies, Mosquitoes, Lice, Fleas and Mites.

The control of rats which are an intermediary host of many human diseases is also of primary importance.

2. The proper carrying out of operations by the cleaning section, the public works section and the individual will eliminate many nuisances and violations of sanitary regulations and will thereby reduce materially the burden of Insect and Rodent Control and Environmental Sanitation Programs.

The coordination of the work of these agencies is a responsibility of the Public Health Department.

3. Sanitary Inspections are also a function of the Public Health Department. They should include inspections of public utilities having public health significance, private premises, public buildings, and other places.

The Sanitary Inspectors should make reports of findings and give guidance and instructions to responsible individuals or agencies regarding corrections of violations of Sanitary regulation or principal of sanitation.

### III. RESPONSIBILITY:

1. The responsibility for the sanitation program of which insect and rodent control is part, is with the Prefectural Health Department Chief.

2. The insect and rodent control officer is directly responsible for the organization, training, operation, supervision and coordination of all insect and rodent control personnel and activities within the prefecture.

### IV. ORGANIZATION:

The number and organization of subordination units will depend somewhat on local conditions but generally will be formed on the following basis:

a. One sanitary team (Eisei Han) per 13,000 to 17,000 population depending upon local conditions, will be formed in Cities or Towns with over 13,000 population.

b. One assistant inspector per each town or village with over 2,000 but less than 13,000 population. Control team may be formed with these assistant inspectors as necessity would indicate.

c. The number of team and inspectors should be increased if necessary to accomplish desired control.

d. The teams during summer and other periods of heavy activities should consist of the following personnel:

- 1 Assistant Sanitary Inspector
- 1 Head of Laborers
- 4 Laborers

e. During winter months and other seasons where control activities are light the number of laborers may be reduced.



f. The operation of the teams will be a responsibility of the Health Center Sanitation Division of the District Health Center.

g. In areas in which health center districts have not yet been established the programs can be carried out by cities, towns or other official government agencies under the direction and coordination of the Prefectural Health Department.

#### V. SUPPLIES:

1. The following materials are available on a prefectural allocation basis:

ITT 10% Dust

ITT 5% Solution in Oil

Pyrethrum concentrate emulsion 30X -

(Wetttable ITT Dust and ITT Emulsion will become available at a later date)

2. The procurement is made through supply channels.

3. Plans for control program, together with estimates of material and equipments are prepared by the Insect and Rodent Control Officer and submitted to the Health Department Director. These are made on a seasonal basis and should be made far enough in advance to provide for financing, procurement of supplies, and organization and training of teams.

4. The procurement and distribution of supplies is the responsibility of the prefectural Health Department Director.

#### VI. PLAN OF FINANCING CONTROL PROGRAM:

1. For the expenses of this program in cities, towns or villages, National Government and Local Public Bodies will bear on the following basis:

##### a. Personnel expenses:

50% National Government

25% Prefectural Government

25% Local Government (Cities, Towns and Villages)

##### b. Material and Transportation expenses:

(Transportation expenses are only for Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama and Kobe).

30% National Government

30% Prefectural Government

30% Local Government

2. National Government and Prefectural Government will bear the expenses of program in prefecture on the following basis:

##### a. Personnel expenses:

50% National Government

50% Prefectural Government

##### b. Material expenses:

###### (1) Pyrethrum expenses:

33% National Government

66% Prefectural Government

###### (2) ITT expenses:

50% National Government

50% Prefectural Government



f. The operation of the teams will be a responsibility of the Health Center Sanitation Division of the District Health Center.

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50% National Government  
25% Prefectural Government  
25% Local Government (Cities, Towns and Villages)

##### b. Material and Transportation expenses:

(Transportation expenses are only for Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama and Kobe).

30% National Government  
30% Prefectural Government  
30% Local Government.

2. National Government and Prefectural Government will bear the expenses of program in prefecture on the following basis:

##### a. Personnel expenses:

50% National Government  
50% Prefectural Government

##### b. Material expenses:

###### (1) Pyrethrum expenses:

33% National Government  
66% Prefectural Government

###### (2) ITT expenses:

50% National Government  
50% Prefectural Government



- c. Transportation expenses:  
(For only Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Aichi, Kanagawa and Hyogo)

33% National Government  
66% Prefectural Government

## VII. PLAN OF OPERATION OF SANITARY TEAMS.

1. Insect and Rodent Control field work will be executed by Sanitary Teams. The work to consist chiefly of:

a. Larvae control of flies and mosquitoses.

b. Control of adult flies and mosquitoes, lice, fleas, mites and other insects of public health significance.

(a) Larvae control to start not later than 1 May and to consist of:

- i) Elimination of breeding areas.
- ii) Application of effective insecticides to breeding areas.
- iii) Periodic physical manipulation of breeding areas such as periodic drying of water areas, emptying of benjes, disposing or burying of waste materials as improvised measure.

(b) Adult insect control to consist of:

- i) Screening or covering or otherwise putting barriers between insects and human or human food supplies.
- ii) Applying effective insecticides to insects directly or to their resting places or habitats.
- iii) Trapping or other recognized standard methods of eliminating insects.

(c) Rodent control to consist of:

- i) The elimination of harborages and breeding areas.
- ii) The preparing and proper distribution of poison bait (to be done thoroughly, covering wide areas at appointed times.)
- iii) Trapping and other methods of elimination.

2. Emphasis should be put on control measures of a permanent nature.

(The coordination between Sanitation Section and Cleaning Section must be taken for this work.)

3. Private premises should be maintained in sanitary condition by the individual. Instructions and guidance should be given the individual by the sanitary inspectors.

4. Public places are maintained as follows:

a. The maintenance of ditches and drains so far as physical repairs and renovation which includes cleaning, rebuilding and necessary extension is a responsibility of the public works section or other proper section.

b. The cleaning of streets, public parks and other public places is a responsibility of the cleaning section or parks section, or other agencies than the Public Health Agencies.



c, However, the responsibility of controlling insect breeding and other public health nuisances is one of Health Department, and corrective action should be taken by the Public Health Agencies where failures on the part of the individual or other agencies in the carrying out of proper sanitation practices.



Date : 9 April 1949

From : Chief of the Public Health Bureau, Welfare Ministry

To : Prefectural Governor

Subject: Insect and Rodent Control

The program of rodent and insect control for the fiscal year of 1949 is shown in the context of the control program issued as a special notification of the Vice Minister. I hope that when putting this into operation, the following matters will be taken into consideration and utmost efforts be made so that this control can be smoothly carried out according to the program and satisfactory results be obtained.

1. Responsible persons for Rodent and Insects Control.

Officials in charge shall be responsible for their duties which are stated in the context rodent and insect control for the fiscal year of 1949. Since the complete attainment of this program greatly depends on the activities and efforts of the above-mentioned officials, in each prefecture, full-time officials must be appointed in order to take charge of this program.

2. Environmental Sanitation Inspectors.

a. Regarding the appointment of environmental sanitation inspectors and their duties, it is shown in the Vice Minister's notification issued on September 30 of last year and the notification of the Chief of the Public Health Bureau dated November 18 of the same year. However, in seasons when an active development of this program is necessiated, such steps as to let these officials make inspections, guidance and supervision should be taken.

b. In case the budget is not appropriated according to the assigned regular personnel, or the quota of assigned regular personnel is not filled, or they are not working as a sanitary inspector, but are engaged in other business, it is scheduled that the number of the assigned regular personnel be reduced in order to transfer these to other prefectures that need more personnel. I hope that you will fully understand this point.

3. Organization of Sanitary Teams and Confirmation of their Activities.

1. The general standard regarding the stationing of a sanitary team is shown in the context for this year. But in special cases, a sanitary team can be organized within the limits of the national subsidy in a town or a village which has a population of less than 13,000.

2. Regarding the organization of a sanitary team, the number of the members shall be about 6 persons from April to September and one person from October on.

3. The organization of a sanitary group must be established authentically, not just for form's sake.

4. Environmental Sanitation inspectors shall make field inspection tours and confirm organizations and activities.

5. The Ministry will, as the occasion calls conduct field investigations.

4. The period when a sanitary group shall begin activities.

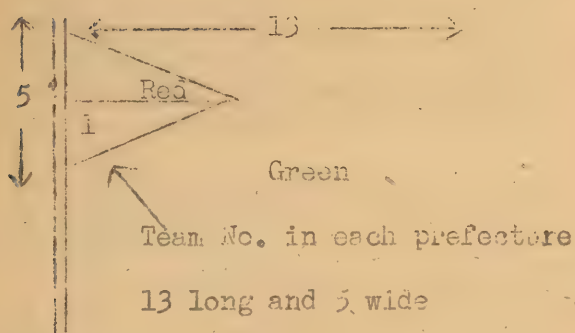
From the beginning of this fiscal year, sanitary groups shall begin active work, and conduct thorough elimination before the season in which insects breed most.



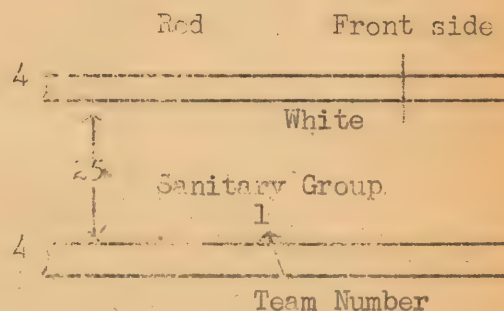
## 5. Sanitary Team Flag and Arm-band.

In order to make a sanitary team's activities clearly known, each group, if possible, shall carry a sanitary team flag, and team members shall use an arm-band. Regarding the forms of these, the following pictures, if possible, shall be used as a model.

Sanitary Team Flag



Arm-band



## 6. Establishment of a Council for the Improvement of Environmental Sanitation.

For the purpose of smoothly carrying out this business and obtaining satisfactory results, according to the actual situation in each district a "Council for the Improvement of Environmental Sanitation" will be established so that concerned institutions may be closely related and cooperative.

## 7. Report.

1. The concrete plan regarding this activity shall be reported by the 10th of May.
2. The written results of this activity shall be submitted every month without delay as it was last year.



PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL, DENTAL, SANITARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT  
(JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1949)

Value (Millions of Yen)		PRODUCTION TABLE				
		Monthly		Averages		
		February	January	1949	1948	1947
Pharmaceuticals: Totals:		2,084.0	2,383.0	2,233.0	1,473.0	406.0
Controlled Medicines		203.0	199.0	201.0	300.0	123.0
Non-controlled medicines		1,433.0	1,548.0	1,450.0	837.0	145.0
Home Remedies		448.0	636.0	542.0	336.0	138.0
Biologics		.7	7.2	3.9	19.7	22.0
Textile Sanitary Materials		179.0	215.0	197.0	107.0	5.9
Rubber Medical Goods		52.0	40.0	45.0	21.0	6.8
Surgical Instruments		32.0	25.0	29.0	26.0	10.0
Dental: Total:		38.0	42.0	40.0	25.0	13.1
Dental Materials (exclusive of precious metals)		16.0	18.0	17.0	10.0	4.2
Dental Instruments		22.0	24.0	23.0	15.0	8.9
Grand Total:		2,385.7	2,712.2	2,543.9	1,671.7	463.8
Quantitative	Unit					
Selected Pharmaceuticals:						
Mapharsen	Kg	144.7	57.3	101.0	148.9	-
Bi Subsal Inj.	Liter	59.7	458.9	259.3	444.7	-
Sulfathiazole	Kg	7,531.0	6,749.0	7,140.0	6,017.0	-
Sulfadiazine	Kg	37.0	16.0	26.5	10.7	-
Penicillin -0.U./1,000,000		55,386.0	37,983.0	46,685.0	24,752.0	1,180.0
Hexylresorcinol						
Crystal	Kg	698.9	462.7	580.8	301.1	-
Capsule	/1000	140.3	545.6	342.9	499.3	-
Biologics						
Cholera vaccine	cc/1000	-	-	-	69.9	141,000.0
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc/1000	-	-	-	91.1	61.1
Diphtheria Toxoid	cc/1000	-	-	-	1,998.7	637.5
Smallpox	Dose/1000	-	-	-	1,148.5	3,750.0
Typhoid	cc/1000	-	-	-	2,984.7	11,100.0
Typhus	cc/1000	-	-	-	100.3	545.0
Textile San. Materials Total		556.8	841.6	699.2	526.1	312.0
Absorbent Cotton	Lb/1000	358.6	604.4	481.5	321.0	214.3
Gauze	Lb/1000	115.4	93.5	104.5	105.1	57.5
Bandage	Lb/1000	82.8	143.7	113.3	100.0	40.2
Rubber Medical Goods	Kg	80,307.0	65,540.0	72,924.0	69,871.0	49,999.0
Surg. Instr.	piece/1000	3,020.0	2,830.0	2,925.0	2,121.0	1,392.0
Dental Instr.	piece/1000	444.0	505.0	475.0	477.0	326.0
Glass Syringes	piece/1000	349.0	369.0	359.0	382.0	399.0
Laboratory Animals (supplied to Labs). Total		51,536.0	51,016.0	51,276.0	50,178.0	32,645.0
Guinea pigs	each	3,677.0	3,551.0	3,614.0	3,280.0	3,260.0
Rats	each	1,207.0	1,332.0	1,270.0	1,032.0	1,136.0
Rabbits	each	1,356.0	1,437.0	1,397.0	1,679.0	1,240.0
White Mice	each	45,296.0	44,696.0	44,996.0	44,187.0	27,009.0



Insect & Rodent Control Supplies			PRODUCTION TABLE				
			Monthly Averages				
LDT:			February	January	1949	1948	1947
							1946
DDT 100%	Lb/1000		135.9	124.9	130.4	53.0	24.4
DDT 10% dust	Lb/1000		243.5	453.0	348.2	318.7	506.2
DDT 5% spray	Gal/1000		151.7	60.2	105.9	180.5	83.4
Rodenticides							
Antu	Kg/1000						
Nekoirazu, Messo, Yoku Byo			16.4	17.7	17.0	14.0	9.2
Equipment DDT	Total		14,707.0	16,041.0	15,374.0	21,054.0	15,973.0
Sprayers, Hand	Each		2,800.0	2,800.0	2,800.0	3,431.0	3,209.0
Dusters, Engine	Each		5.0	16.0	10.5	10.0	-
Sprayer, Knapsack							
3 Gal	Each		1,870.0	3,230.0	2,550.0	7,254.0	3,287.0
Sprayer, Pump, Semi-Auto	Each		3,932.0	4,145.0	4,036.5	3,595.0	1,977.0
Duster, Hand, ½ Gal	Each		6,100.0	5,850.0	5,975.0	6,764.0	7,500.0
X-Ray Film	Sq m/1000		37.5	24.0	30.8	29.7	24.7
2½ x 3½	doz		-	400.0	200.0	987.0	-
4-3/4 x 6½	doz		564.0	-	282.0	1,048.0	-
5 x 7	doz		406.0	418.0	412.0	892.0	-
6½ x 8½	doz		1,645.0	1,728.0	1,687.0	2,016.0	-
8 x 10	doz		2,308.0	1,632.0	1,970.0	3,696.0	-
10 x 12	doz		33,718.0	21,558.0	27,638.0	22,693.0	-
11 x 14	doz		2,018.0	1,002.0	1,510.0	1,176.0	-
14 x 17	doz		-	-	-	1,209.0	-
Dental	doz		1,460.0	224.0	842.0	734.0	-
120	roll		3,500.0	12,473.0	7,987.0	4,144.0	-
35mm	roll		6,302.0	4,270.0	5,486.0	-	-
X-Ray Tube	Total		1,213.0	1,047.0	1,130.0	996.0	-
Coolidge Type	each		814.0	728.0	771.0	771.0	-
Kenotron Type	each		399.0	319.0	359.0	225.0	-
X-Ray & Electrotherapy							
Equipment	Total		1,221.0	956.0	1,089.0	923.0	501.0
X-Ray Machines	Each		362.0	377.0	369.0	312.0	175.0
Ultra shortwave	each		56.0	22.0	39.0	89.0	48.0
Ultra violet ray	each		71.0	36.0	54.0	92.0	35.0
Infra-red ray	each		66.0	3.0	34.0	14.0	29.0
Luminous screens	each		210.0	160.0	185.0	140.0	56.0
Intensifying screens	each		448.0	349.0	398.0	266.0	146.0
Electro surgical Instruments	each		8.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	12.0



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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Government-managed Health Insurance (Seifu Kensho Kenko Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month \*/

SEPTEMBER 1948

A. To Primary Insured <u>c/</u>	Cases <u>a/</u>	Days <u>b/</u>		Amount	
		Total	Per Case	Total <u>y</u>	Per Case <u>y</u>
1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	462,655	3,101,070	6.7	201,512,994	438
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	66,439	448,023	6.8	45,855,857	693
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	232	11,405	49.2	703,032	3,015
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	6,446	176,106	27.4	11,428,278	1,775
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>	1,144	23,974	20.9	1,589,224	1,389
6. Sickmess & injury allowance <u>i/</u>	15,663	561,029	35.8	23,163,276	1,480
7. Maternity allowance <u>j/</u>	1,080	52,643	48.5	1,429,628	1,315
8. Delivery expense <u>k/</u>	1,090	-	-	884,501	810
9. Nursing allowance <u>l/</u>	877	118,170	135.0	381,740	436
10. Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>	981	-	-	2,344,111	2,390
11. Other benefits <u>n/</u>	510	9,421	-	415,118	-
B. To dependents of Insured <u>c/</u>					
1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	158,603	1,141,180	7.2	36,129,556	210
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	15,235	97,828	6.4	3,381,551	255
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	39	1,413	36.2	65,679	1,680
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	6,965	170,200	24.5	6,644,760	954
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>	403	10,785	26.7	318,408	790
6. Delivery expenses <u>k/</u>	12,074	-	-	4,556,422	378
7. Nursing allowances <u>l/</u>	11,799	1,854,870	157.5	5,354,560	456
8. Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>	2,132	-	-	1,994,530	937
9. Other benefits	4	-	-	1,063	-

See footnotes at end of table.



SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS - Cont'd.

Benefits Granted Under Government-managed Health Insurance (Seifu Kansho Kenko Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month \*/

OCTOBER 1948

A. To Primary Insured <u>c/</u>		Cases <u>a/</u>	Days <u>b/</u>		Amount	
			Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case
			<u>£</u>		<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
1.	Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	468,184	4,089,753	8.7	278,286,591	595
2.	Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	89,543	627,343	7.0	72,522,612	810
3.	Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	449	16,206	36.1	1,446,953	3,220
4.	Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	10,331	259,665	25.1	17,918,170	1,735
5.	Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>	1,715	38,366	22.4	2,627,226	1,531
6.	Sickness & injury allowance <u>i/</u>	27,483	830,650	30.2	45,730,606	1,664
7.	Maternity allowance <u>j/</u>	2,126	99,113	46.8	3,194,170	1,495
8.	Delivery expense <u>k/</u>	2,356	-	-	2,132,350	906
9.	Nursing allowance <u>l/</u>	2,217	337,080	152.0	1,198,271	540
10.	Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>	1,848	-	-	4,804,540	2,600
11.	Other benefits <u>n/</u>	1,640	31,293	-	1,777,488	-
B. To Dependents of Insured <u>c/</u>						
1.	Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	204,716	1,637,602	8.0	55,330,179	272
2.	Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	19,246	126,242	6.6	7,415,330	385
3.	Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	75	2,751	36.7	107,014	1,430
4.	Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	9,751	228,032	22.8	11,236,935	1,159
5.	Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>	616	14,370	23.4	542,672	880
6.	Delivery expenses <u>k/</u>	19,834	-	-	3,610,625	433
7.	Nursing allowances <u>l/</u>	18,378	2,604,000	142.0	8,425,609	458
8.	Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>	3,486	-	-	3,360,660	964
9.	Other benefits <u>n/</u>	3	-	-	1,332	-

See footnotes at end of tables



SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS - Cont'd.

Benefits Granted Under Government-managed Health Insurance (Seifu Kansho Kenke Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month \*

NOVEMBER 1948

A. To Primary Insured <u>c/</u>		Cases <u>a/</u>	Days <u>b/</u>		Amount	
			<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Case</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Case</u>
			<u>¥</u>		<u>¥</u>	<u>¥</u>
1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	407,473	3,694,420	270,810,950	9.1	665	
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	83,820	588,626	79,171,025	7.0	945	
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	366	11,152	1,211,074	30.5	3,350	
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	6,108	161,268	11,812,162	26.4	1,935	
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>	726	19,681	1,427,399	27.0	1,965	
6. Sickness & injury allowance <u>i/</u>	25,682	690,918	42,133,733	27.2	1,640	
7. Maternity allowance <u>j/</u>	1,632	77,861	3,033,105	47.7	1,850	
8. Delivery expense <u>k/</u>	1,749	-	1,842,308	-	1,052	
9. Nursing allowance <u>l/</u>	942	130,110	434,758	138.5	462	
10. Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>	1,404	-	4,052,060	-	2,380	
11. Other benefits <u>n/</u>	1,394	23,743	1,377,612	-	-	
B. To Dependents of Insured <u>c/</u>						
1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	188,166	1,404,216	52,688,591	7.5	231	
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	17,577	106,079	7,596,739	6.0	439	
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	62	2,126	90,771	34.4	1,465	
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	5,753	142,262	6,449,115	24.8	1,120	
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>	281	6,588	259,359	23.4	923	
6. Delivery expenses <u>k/</u>	16,360	-	7,672,140	-	469	
7. Nursing allowances <u>l/</u>	14,354	1,955,300	6,708,305	136.1	468	
8. Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>	2,438	-	2,401,119	-	990	
9. Other benefits <u>n/</u>	4	-	1,089	-	-	



SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS - Cont'd.

Benefits Granted Under Government-managed Health Insurance (Seifu Kansho Kenko Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month \*/

DECEMBER, 1948

A. To Primary Insured <u>c/</u>		Cases <u>a/</u>	Days <u>b/</u>		Amount	
			Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case
			<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>		440,170	3,597,708	9.0	330,106,669	750
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>		103,527	674,829	6.6	108,573,144	1,045
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>		667	25,114	37.7	2,525,730	3,790
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>		8,614	223,098	25.9	18,762,096	2,179
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>		1,047	22,697	21.7	1,532,262	1,465
6. Sickness & injury allowance <u>i/</u>		31,433	972,028	30.9	61,410,705	1,950
7. Maternity allowance <u>j/</u>		2,206	104,401	47.3	4,039,932	1,830
8. Delivery expense <u>k/</u>		2,386	-	-	2,653,893	1,110
9. Nursing allowance <u>l/</u>		1,856	270,870	146.0	845,920	457
10. Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>		1,702	-	-	5,273,754	3,100
11. Other benefits <u>n/</u>		2,494	39,989	-	2,385,624	-
B. To Dependents of Insured <u>c/</u>						
1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>		216,651	1,409,164	6.5	69,111,219	319
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>		24,161	153,351	6.3	11,494,049	476
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>		110	4,264	38.7	194,050	1,765
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>		9,807	215,923	22.0	9,736,935	992
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>		493	10,569	21.4	381,957	775
6. Delivery expenses <u>k/</u>		22,301	-	-	10,609,480	477
7. Nursing allowances <u>l/</u>		16,987	1,915,830	113.0	7,849,930	463
8. Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>		3,433	-	-	3,350,005	977
9. Other benefits <u>n/</u>		7	-	-	4,028	-

See footnotes on next page.

Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

The number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. Even in pregnancy cases, one pregnancy may give rise to more than one case of maternity allowance if the woman interrupts her maternity leave, goes back to work, and later resumes her maternity leave.

In Japanese medical practice "a day of service" may be any one of the following: (1) an initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug provided to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.

The benefit provisions summarized below are as of 1 August 1948 pursuant to the revision in the law which became effective on that date.

Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years if necessary. Available on the same terms as d/.

The service of a nurse, when needed are available on the same terms as d/ and e/.

Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 percent for his dependents. The refund may not exceed the actual expenditure but may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees may be above those set for insurance treatment. The figures shown include also nursing care benefits paid in cash by way of reimbursement.

Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as e/.

Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work after a three day waiting period and for not more than six months, except in cases of tuberculosis in which the period is extended to 18 months. The rate of compensation is 60 percent of the taxable daily wage or 40 percent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents.

Paid to insured women (not dependents) for a period of 42 days before and 42 days after delivery or as long a part thereof as they are absent from work, the rates are the same as under i/.

A lump-sum grant payable to the insured mother at half the rate of her monthly wage but not less than ¥ 1,000. If hospitalization is provided, the amount is reduced by one half. Dependents receive a partial refund of midwives' fees paid at a flat rate of ¥ 500, which is paid under the same heading.

Paid to the mother for six months after delivery at the rate of ¥100, for both insured women and dependents.

Paid to the person arranging for the funeral of the deceased. It is paid at the rate of one month's pay but not less than ¥ 2,000. For the funeral of dependents, a lump sum of ¥ 1,000 is paid.

Mainly transportation expenses to and from the hospital; full reimbursement thereof to primary insured, reimbursement of 50 percent for dependents. Prior to July 1948, a great many other dependents' benefits were included in this category. This was due to a working arrangement between Health Insurance and National Health Insurance whereby the former paid a lump-sum to the latter for treatment given to dependents whose family heads were insured under Health Insurance but who obtained treatment nevertheless under the National Health Insurance System. Until 1 July 1948 no accounting was rendered by National Health Insurance on how this money was spent. Hence, all of it was shown under "other benefits." Since that date, however, such accounting has been required and the dependents' benefits provided from this transfer amount have been listed under the respective headings according to the breakdown received.

The per-case amounts of cash benefits are not necessarily identical with the standard set in the law. This is due to the fact that the figures chosen here are those of benefits actually paid out and may comprise several installments of a recurring benefit.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 9 APRIL 1949

During the fifteenth week ended 9 April 1949 there were reported 20,659 cases of communicable disease compared with 22,013 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures in both weeks. A few corrections were received for last week, and comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases increased 5 percent, from 338 last week to 355 in the present week. Deaths this week (37) were approximately the same as previously (38). The current number of cases was 6 percent less than in the same week of 1948 (379) and less than half of the figure (760) for the corresponding period of 1947. Twenty-six prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, 19 had fewer cases, and in one prefecture the number did not change. The current and cumulative case rates were 23.1 and 24.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.4 and 2.6.

There were 23 percent fewer cases of dysentery this week (48) than last week (62). Current deaths numbered 10 compared with 14 previously. Cases this week were 27 percent less than those (66) in the same week of last year and approximately a half of the corresponding 1947 number (94). There were decreases from last week in 14 prefectures, increases in 11, and no change in 6. The remaining 15 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among approximately half (24) of the prefectures, each of which had from 1 to 8 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 2.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.7.

Typhoid fever cases have remained at approximately the same level for the past five weeks. There were 69 cases this week compared with 65 in the preceding week. Deaths numbered 13 currently whereas last week there were 17. The current case figure was more than 30 percent below that (102) for the fifteenth week of 1948 and 60 percent less than the corresponding 1947 total (171). The number of cases increased since last week in 13 prefectures, decreased in 13, and did not change in 6. The other 14 prefectures had no cases in either week. Tokyo-to had 11 cases this week, 26 additional prefectures had from 1 to 8 cases each, and the remaining 19 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.5 and 5.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.7.

There were 27 paratyphoid fever cases this week compared with 23 cases in the preceding week. The number of deaths (3) remained the same. Current cases were approximately the same as in the fifteenth week of last year (26) and a little more than half of those (51) in the corresponding period of 1947. Cases in the present week were distributed among 13 prefectures, Tokyo-to having 8 cases and the other 12 prefectures from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.8 and 2.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

The number of smallpox cases this week (2) was the same as last week. There were no current deaths whereas last week there was one. In the fifteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 3 and 18 cases respectively. The 2 cases this week were in Yamaguchi Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were both 0.1 and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

One typhus fever case was reported this week compared with 4 in the preceding week. There have been no deaths for 3 weeks. In the same week of last year cases numbered 10, and in the corresponding period of 1947 there were 60 cases. Hyogo Prefecture reported the one case this week. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.1 and 0.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 23 cases of malaria this week compared with 28 in the preceding week. Deaths numbered 3 whereas last week there were none. Current cases were less than a third of those (76) in the same week of 1948 and only an eighth of the number (188) in the corresponding 1947 period. Shiga Prefecture had 11 cases this week, 11 additional prefectures had 1 or 2 cases each, and the remaining 34 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1.



No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths have been reported since early March. There were no cases or deaths in the fifteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case and death rates as of 9 April 1949 were both less than 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases this week (91) was 23 percent greater than that (74) for the preceding week. There were no deaths compared with one last week. Current cases were 47 percent greater than those (62) in the same period of 1948 and approximately twice the corresponding 1947 figure (46). Sixteen prefectures reported more cases this week than in the preceding week, 11 had fewer cases, and in 5 the number did not change. The remaining 14 prefectures had no cases in either week. Thirty percent of the current cases were in Tokyo-to (15) and Hokkaido (12), and Saitama (9) and Kyoto (8) accounted for an additional 19 percent. The remaining cases were distributed among 22 additional prefectures where cases numbered from 1 to 5 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.9 and 5.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases this week (39) were 17 percent below the number (47) in the preceding week. Deaths decreased from 16 last week to 6 currently. The present case figure was less than half that (84) for the same week of last year and approximately a fifth of the corresponding 1947 total (189). Cases decreased from last week in 14 prefectures, increased in 7, and did not change in 3. The 22 remaining prefectures had no cases in either week. The largest numeric change occurred in Fukuoka Prefecture where cases increased from one last week to 16 currently. Current cases were distributed among 15 prefectures, Fukuoka having 16 and the other 14 prefectures from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 2.5 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases decreased this week for the first time since the first week in February. There were 5,251 cases currently compared with 5,932 in the preceding week a decrease of 11 percent. The number of cases this week was more than three times the figure (1,642) for the same week of last year but was only about two-thirds of the corresponding 1947 total (7,796). There were decreases from last week in 30 prefectures and increases in 16. The largest numeric decreases were 265 cases in Kyoto Prefecture, 134 cases in Oita Prefecture and 129 cases in Shimane Prefecture. Seven additional prefectures having decreases of from 52 to 95 cases over the preceding week were Ishikawa, Nagasaki, Aichi, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Saga, and Hokkaido. The largest numeric increase was in Miyazaki Prefecture where cases rose by 317. Cases in Wakayama and Ibaraki Prefectures increased by 56 and 50 respectively. The sum of the cases in 8 prefectures this week amounted to 54 percent of the total number of cases reported. These prefectures were Tokyo-to (557), Fukuoka (513), Miyazaki (359), Osaka (312), Shimane (299), Hokkaido (293), Hiroshima (267), and Kyoto (255). Ten additional prefectures had cases numbering from 104 to 189 each. Altogether, these 18 prefectures had 80 percent of all the cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 342.3 and 185.9 respectively.

There were 8 percent fewer cases of whooping cough this week (1,324) than there were last week (1,436). Current cases were approximately 60 percent greater than those (820) in the same week of last year but were 72 percent less than the corresponding figure (4,699) for 1947. Twenty-six prefectures had fewer cases currently than last week, 17 had more and in 3 the number did not change. The current and cumulative case rates were 86.3 and 86.5 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases this week (9,059) decreased 6 percent from the preceding week (9,674). The number of current cases was 6 percent greater than in the fifteenth week of 1948 (8,583) and 38 percent above the corresponding 1947 figure (6,546). The current and cumulative case rates were 590.6 and 495.7 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases this week (4,297) was approximately the same as in the preceding week (4,287). They were 4 percent less than those (4,488) in the same period of last year and approximately 40 percent less than the total (7,084) for the corresponding week of 1947. There were increases over last week in half (23) of the prefectures, decreases in 21, and no change in 2. The largest numeric change was an increase of 78 cases in Ibaraki Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 280.1 and 239.5 respectively.

The current number of influenza cases (73) was less than half that (155) for last week and approximately 20 percent less than in the same week of last year (92).



Cases in Osaka Prefecture decreased from 88 cases last week to 13 currently, and in Hyogo they decreased from 15 to 5. Additional decreases of from 1 to 6 cases each were recorded in 9 prefectures. Eight prefectures had increases of from 1 to 10 cases each. The remaining 27 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 12 prefectures having from 1 to 14 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 4.8 and 3.8 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,099 and 58,010 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,436 and 50,364; and for chancroid 446 and 8,017. All current totals were lower than in the preceding week when syphilis cases numbered 4,381, gonorrhea cases 3,464, and chancroid cases 467. The totals for this week were also less than those in the same week of last year. At that time there were 6,205 cases of syphilis, 6,396 cases of gonorrhea, and 1,206 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were; syphilis, 267.2 and 252.1 respectively; gonorrhea, 224.0 and 218.9; and chancroid, 29.1 and 34.8.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 9 APRIL 1949

PREFECTURE	TYPH FEVER				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	22	3	401	50	-	-	38	2
AOMORI	6	-	94	5	-	-	3	-
IWATE	3	-	110	22	1	-	11	2
MIYAGI	17	-	171	13	-	-	29	5
AKITA	9	2	122	11	1	-	19	1
YAMAGATA	3	-	78	9	2	-	20	1
FUKUSHIMA	7	2	89	12	-	-	11	3
IBARAKI	6	1	68	6	1	1	11	13
TOCHIGI	7	1	70	6	-	-	5	6
GUNMA	4	-	78	9	1	-	12	-
SAITAMA	10	1	111	9	2	-	18	9
CHIBA	3	1	105	14	-	-	20	12
TOKYO	38	3	431	53	7	1	113	27
KANAGAWA	12	-	172	26	2	-	26	5
NIIGATA	12	-	235	22	5	-	14	5
TOYAMA	10	1	102	12	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	5	1	107	12	1	-	2	-
FUKUI	4	1	45	4	-	-	6	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	31	5	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	11	2	123	10	1	-	7	1
GIFU	1	-	64	12	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	6	-	117	15	-	-	7	4
AICHI	10	2	136	11	1	-	29	11
MI	7	-	105	6	-	-	7	2
SHIGA	3	-	43	2	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	2	-	55	5	1	-	17	7
OSAKA	12	1	118	11	8	2	*43	4
HYOGO	5	-	181	18	3	-	15	5
NARA	4	2	42	5	-	-	-	-
YAKAYAMA	2	-	40	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	1	-	32	5	-	-	4	3
SHIMANE	8	-	101	5	1	-	17	1
OKAYAMA	2	-	56	14	-	-	6	3
HIROSHIMA	5	1	138	9	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	6	2	104	10	1	-	5	1
TOKUSHIMA	5	-	40	2	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	1	-	50	7	-	-	1	-
EHIME	2	-	64	12	1	-	13	3
KOCHI	4	-	55	1	-	-	5	-
FUKUOKA	14	-	362	29	2	2	13	5
SAGA	15	1	205	14	1	1	10	5
NAGASAKI	6	3	175	17	1	2	10	6
KUMAMOTO	7	1	99	10	1	-	5	1
OITA	5	-	151	17	1	-	9	2
MIYAZAKI	16	2	*202	17	-	-	9	4
KAGOSHIMA	14	3	172	24	2	1	7	2
TOTAL	355	37	*5650	588	48	10	*620	164
RATE								
Current	23.1	2.4	21.6	2.6	3.1	0.7	2.7	0.7
Previous	21.6	2.5			4.0	0.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 April 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	1	42	8	-	-	6	1
AOMORI	-	-	11	1	-	-	7	-
IWATE	-	-	12	3	-	-	8	1
MIYAGI	6	1	57	8	2	-	32	2
AKITA	1	1	10	3	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	11	3	2	-	5	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	19	2	1	-	7	-
IBARAKI	1	-	7	1	-	-	4	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	10	5	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	2	-	9	2	-	-	4	1
SAITAMA	1	2	38	7	-	-	5	1
CHIBA	-	-	41	8	-	-	13	1
TOKYO	11	1	248	28	8	-	170	2
KANAGAWA	4	-	43	4	1	-	12	1
NIIGATA	1	-	37	1	-	-	9	1
TOYAMA	2	-	13	4	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	7	2	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	17	1	-	-	4	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	1	1	1	2	1
NAGANO	2	-	18	1	1	-	4	-
Gifu	2	2	45	9	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	44	6	2	-	46	2
AICHI	3	1	67	5	-	-	16	-
MIE	8	-	58	6	3	1	18	1
SHIGA	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	1	-	32	1	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	2	1	50	7	1	-	8	-
HYOGO	3	-	40	5	1	-	1	-
NARA	2	-	20	5	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-
TOTTORI	-	-	15	1	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	18	4	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	9	4	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	77	4	-	-	15	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	* 3	-	1	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1
EHIME	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	20	4	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	7	1	61	6	3	-	15	-
SAGA	-	1	14	3	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	10	2	-	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
OTTA	-	-	7	-	-	1	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	69	13	*1287	166	27	3	478	19
RATE								
Current	4.5	0.8	5.6	0.7	1.8	0.2	2.1	0.1
Previous	4.2	1.1			1.5	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 9 April 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	*2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	2	-	20	2	1	-	*66	2
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.3	0.0
Previous	0.1	0.1			0.3	-		
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See footnotes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 9 April 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	1	15	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	1
TOKYO	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	11	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
OTA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	23	3	360	11	-	-	2	1
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RATE								
Current	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Previous	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 9 April 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	-	176	5	2	-	68	9
AOMORI	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	1
IWATE	1	-	13	-	-	-	10	1
MIYAGI	-	-	17	-	1	-	28	8
AKITA	1	-	15	-	-	-	10	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	9	-	1	-	9	3
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	21	-	1	-	21	5
IBARAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	15	3
TOCHIGI	1	-	13	1	1	-	4	2
GUMMA	1	-	14	-	-	-	8	3
SAITAMA	9	-	40	-	1	-	12	3
CHIBA	3	-	29	-	-	-	8	4
TOKYO	15	-	367	3	5	3	74	18
KANAGAWA	1	-	62	-	-	1	26	8
NIIGATA	-	-	18	-	-	-	5	1
TOYAMA	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	13	5	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	4	-	59	1	-	-	7	2
GIFU	2	-	26	1	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	11	-	-	-	6	-
AICHI	5	-	48	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	3	-	20	-	-	-	3	-
SHIGA	4	-	56	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	8	-	68	-	1	1	14	6
OSAKA	4	-	51	1	4	-	32	8
HYOGO	1	-	23	1	-	-	7	2
NARA	-	-	18	-	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	1	-	10	3
SHIMANE	1	-	8	-	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	14	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	10	-	1	-	8	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	9	-	1	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	1	-	12	-	-	-	3	3
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	2	-	12	-	16	-	31	6
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
OITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2
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TOTAL	91	-	1323	20	39	6	466	116
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RATE								
Current	5.9	-	5.8	0.1	2.5	0.4	2.0	0.5
Previous	4.8	0.1			3.1	1.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 April 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPI NG COUGH		TUBERCULOS IS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKA ITO	293	4124	140	2432	812	8914
AOMORI	32	346	10	260	113	1674
IWATE	11	145	11	249	152	2105
MIYAGI	19	219	55	446	206	2797
AKITA	17	154	17	355	142	1683
YAMAGATA	17	339	35	554	120	1519
FUKUSHIMA	64	503	10	208	117	1819
IBARAKI	122	674	24	260	145	1512
TOCHIGI	14	96	11	323	82	1219
GUMMA	39	428	24	714	124	1470
SAITAMA	77	328	40	699	161	2072
CHIBA	50	215	12	117	173	1577
TOKYO	557	3653	62	1363	1044	13823
KANAGAWA	70	472	46	363	199	3392
NIIGATA	105	1323	26	593	229	3181
TOYAMA	96	630	52	609	299	2555
ISHIKAWA	63	650	38	397	130	1838
FUKUI	27	250	3	108	86	913
YAMANASHI	8	161	2	81	41	503
NAGANO	41	258	46	963	255	2786
GIFU	20	239	24	607	124	1964
SHIZUOKA	48	291	26	458	218	2482
AICHI	114	726	65	884	317	3673
MIE	171	1451	32	377	162	1891
SHIGA	169	649	34	510	116	1118
KYOTO	255	2494	33	381	303	*4170
OSAKA	312	1857	43	528	601	6277
HYOGO	140	935	61	741	296	4219
NARA	33	210	2	38	34	551
WAKAYAMA	104	* 878	-	29	73	865
TOTTORI	27	95	2	33	91	966
SHIMANE	299	2542	8	299	169	1801
OKAYAMA	31	158	15	258	244	2732
HIROSHIMA	267	1503	49	482	261	3925
YAMAGUCHI	78	974	7	158	116	2135
TOKUSHIMA	1	20	10	15	49	828
KAGAWA	4	20	-	95	28	840
EHIME	53	404	77	577	164	2121
KOCHI	1	206	-	74	17	687
FUKUOKA	513	6450	118	1187	414	4749
SAGA	132	1215	14	275	140	1148
NAGASAKI	75	1156	13	202	95	1852
KUMAMOTO	189	1514	10	177	122	1335
OTA	108	1045	11	113	71	1289
MIYAZAKI	359	* 527	-	* 92	113	*1619
KAGOSHIMA	26	242	6	212	91	1456
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TOTAL	5251	* 42769	1324	*19896	9059	*114045
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RATE						
Current	342.3	185.9	86.3	26.5	590.6	495.7
Previous	383.7		93.5		628.2	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 9 April 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	394	4894	1	39
AOMORI	75	901	4	8
IWATE	83	1034	-	-
MIYAGI	101	1258	-	2
AKITA	40	759	-	-
YAMAGATA	73	922	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	121	1466	-	5
IBARAKI	185	1965	-	2
TOCHIGI	81	1172	-	3
GUMMA	103	1693	12	61
SAITAMA	82	1532	-	13
CHIBA	57	718	-	3
TOKYO	258	4516	1	74
KANAGAWA	108	1579	-	11
NIIGATA	191	2182	5	11
TOYAMA	165	1538	-	26
ISHIKAWA	62	666	-	20
FUKUI	38	410	8	37
YAMANASHI	36	475	-	7
NAGANO	173	1820	14	39
GIFU	82	1341	-	13
SHIZUOKA	94	1494	-	22
AICHI	143	1853	-	21
MIE	80	1212	-	35
SHIGA	54	771	-	22
KYOTO	64	1005	-	15
OSAKA	84	1052	13	186
HYOGO	163	1513	5	54
NARA	18	218	-	4
WAKAYAMA	55	460	-	3
TOTTORI	18	269	-	-
SHIMANE	88	776	-	9
OKAYAMA	99	1176	2	8
HIROSHIMA	129	1131	2	9
YAMAGUCHI	45	793	-	9
TOKUSHIMA	32	382	-	10
KAGAWA	14	438	-	1
EHIME	127	1933	-	25
KOCHI	18	486	-	1
FUKUOKA	147	1933	-	18
SAGA	54	604	-	-
NAGASAKI	48	617	-	5
KUMAMOTO	95	839	6	11
OITA	35	443	-	6
MIYAZAKI	55	*453	-	16
KAGOSHIMA	30	419	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	4297	*55111	73	864
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	280.1	239.5	4.8	3.8
Previous	278.2		10.1	
<hr/>				
See footnotes at end of table.				



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for first 15 weeks		
	9 Apr 1949	10 Apr 1948	12 Apr 1947	1949	1948	1947
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	355	379	760	5,650	6,005	10,584
Dysentery	48	66	94	620	678	977
Typhoid fever	69	102	171	1,287	1,486	3,078
Paratyphoid fever	27	26	51	478	464	722
Smallpox	2	3	18	20	8	205
Typhus fever	1	10	60	66	177	579
Malaria	23	76	188	360	844	2,602
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	91	62	46	1,323	734	668
Epidemic meningitis	39	84	189	466	729	1,424
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	2	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	5,251	1,642	7,796	42,769	16,511	NA
Whooping cough	1,324	820	4,699	19,896	11,250	NA
Tuberculosis	9,059	8,583	6,546	114,045	87,880	NA
Pneumonia	4,297	4,488	7,084	55,111	60,787	NA
Influenza	73	92	NA	864	1,513	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	37	30	90	588	627	1,077
Dysentery	10	16	26	164	148	216
Typhoid fever	13	10	31	166	191	411
Paratyphoid fever	3	1	4	19	27	47
Smallpox	-	-	4	2	-	24
Typhus fever	-	2	5	2	17	44
Malaria	3	-	-	11	7	10
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	2	1	20	10	19
Epidemic meningitis	6	18	37	116	177	366
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 15 Weeks		
	9 Apr 1949	10 Apr 1948	12 Apr 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	23.1	24.7	50.8	24.6	26.1	47.2
Dysentery	3.1	4.3	6.3	2.7	2.9	4.4
Typhoid fever	4.5	6.6	11.4	5.6	6.5	13.7
Paratyphoid fever	1.8	1.7	3.4	2.1	2.0	3.2
Smallpox	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.9
Typhus fever	0.1	0.7	4.0	0.3	0.8	2.6
Malaria	1.5	5.0	12.6	1.6	3.7	11.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	5.9	4.0	3.1	5.8	3.2	3.0
Epidemic meningitis	2.5	5.5	12.6	2.0	3.2	6.3
Japanese "B" en- cephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	342.3	107.0	521.2	185.9	71.8	NA
Whooping cough	86.3	53.5	314.1	86.5	48.9	NA
Tuberculosis	590.6	559.6	437.6	495.7	382.0	NA
Pneumonia	280.1	292.6	473.6	239.5	264.2	NA
Influenza	4.8	6.0	NA	3.8	6.6	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	2.4	2.0	6.0	2.6	2.7	4.8
Dysentery	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
Typhoid fever	0.8	0.7	2.1	0.7	0.8	1.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Small pox	-	-	0.3	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.4	1.2	2.5	0.5	0.8	1.6
Japanese "B" en- cephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 9 APR 1949

(C) Current cases  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	18	211	163	2,333	215	2,537
AOMORI	4	67	35	570	37	670
IWATE	1	22	30	233	49	486
MIYAGI	2	52	27	551	28	810
AKITA	2	36	67	399	58	516
YAMAGATA	-	16	19	381	33	691
FUKUSHIMA	6	113	45	670	57	960
IBARAKI	9	85	47	484	60	674
TOCHIGI	3	64	36	678	71	958
GUMMA	2	64	42	578	66	788
SAITAMA	5	47	42	413	64	667
CHIBA	8	113	41	610	72	1,022
TOKYO	24	683	332	4,877	256	4,147
KANAGAWA	37	578	199	3,279	220	2,645
NIIGATA	1	42	39	401	66	964
TOYAMA	9	50	37	627	42	736
ISHIKAWA	5	74	70	780	53	688
FUKUI	4	51	24	303	41	422
YAMANASHI	2	46	5	260	16	333
NAGANO	-	44	47	661	39	691
GIFU	9	132	28	939	25	579
SHIZUOKA	11	110	101	1,106	82	1,342
AICHI	8	1,150	213	3,695	182	3,412
MIE	12	138	39	560	84	908
SHIGA	9	113	18	410	27	534
KYOTO	28	430	74	1,536	190	2,559
OSAKA	50	686	223	3,225	346	4,292
HYOGO	37	471	228	2,838	320	4,092
NARA	11	155	65	717	50	676
WAKAYAMA	10	122	77	810	98	837
TOTTORI	2	68	27	366	17	442
SHIMANE	-	26	10	186	32	303
OKAYAMA	16	265	72	1,035	67	1,278
HIROSHIMA	20	351	98	2,114	105	2,131
YAMAGUCHI	9	160	81	1,636	76	1,293
TOKUSHIMA	1	37	11	247	54	431
KAGAWA	-	43	5	256	19	798
EHIME	1	74	44	563	29	761
KOCHI	1	36	12	359	16	396
FUKUOKA	43	583	274	3,851	306	3,727
SAGA	2	40	60	815	64	867
NAGASAKI	8	177	58	1,319	83	1,682
KUMAMOTO	-	45	47	813	94	1,195
OITA	5	51	77	723	75	851
MIYAZAKI	1	24	25	359	31	448
KAGOSHIMA	10	72	122	798	84	771
TOTAL	446	8,017	3,436	* 50,364	4,099	* 58,010
RATE						
Current	29.1	34.8	224.0	218.9	267.2	252.1
Previous	30.4		225.8		285.6	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	Cumulative Number for First 15 Weeks					
	1949 9 Apr	1948 10 Apr	1947 12 Apr	1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	446	1,206	848	8,017	13,881	12,077
GONORRHEA	3,436	6,396	4,127	50,364	71,715	52,601
SYPHILIS	4,099	6,205	2,714	58,010	65,683	35,255
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	29.1	78.6	56.7	34.8	60.3	53.8
GONORRHEA	224.0	417.0	275.9	218.9	311.7	234.4
SYPHILIS	267.2	404.5	181.4	252.1	285.5	157.1

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.